

# MR. DAVIS AS CRITIC OF SUTTON VERDICT

Points Out What He Considers  
Inconsistencies in View  
of Evidence.

SAYS JUDGE ADVOCATE  
WAS DERELICT IN DUTY

Failure to Join in Deliberations Had  
Important Bearing.

EFFECT ON SUICIDE THEORY

Declares His Participation Must  
Have Excluded It From the  
Findings—To Announce His  
Future Course Later.

Sharply criticising the conclusions of the court of inquiry which recently reinvestigated the death of Second Lieut. James N. Sutton of the United States Marine Corps, Henry E. Davis, counsel of Mrs. Sutton, mother of the dead officer, in a statement issued today declares that the judge advocate was derelict in his duty in not confirming the two legal propositions submitted by Mr. Davis. Had he done so, and the court heeded him, Mr. Davis continues, "it would have been absolutely obliged to exclude the hypothesis of suicide, and almost as certainly to exclude the hypothesis of a wound self-inflicted in any manner as the explanation of the cause of Lieut. Sutton's death."

He refers to the language used in the decision of the court as "eminently unjudicial and unnecessarily harsh."

After a conference last night with Mrs. Rosa B. Sutton and Mrs. Rose Sutton Parker, Attorney Henry E. Davis, who represented Mrs. Sutton at the recent inquiry into the death of her son at Annapolis, has practically made up his mind as to his next step in the pressing of this case. He will not, however, make his plans known until later.

"I deem it prudent to withhold announcement of my plans for the present," Mr. Davis said today. "I have, however, practically decided what I am going to do. The matter will come up about the last of October."

While Mr. Davis declined to answer questions which would have revealed that his next step would be taken about the last of October, he did state that the decision of the court of inquiry, Mr. Davis has come to certain conclusions with respect to them which he sets forth in a formal statement. His attention is directed to the testimony of Lieut. Robert E. Adams.

Mr. Davis' Statement.

In view of the findings and opinions of the Sutton court of inquiry, especially the fifth opinion that the charges of Mrs. Sutton are "unsubstantiated by even a shadow of a reason," I feel it my duty to the mother who has so faithfully sought relief from the court of inquiry of the public the following statement, passing without comment the eminently unjudicial and unnecessarily harsh language in which the court has thought fit to clothe its conclusions. I am impelled to do this by the large number of persons who know only too much of the case as the press has found it possible to publish may be led to think that the determination of a body of officers in the military service of the country must be a righteous result, and that Mrs. Sutton's attitude may have been badly estimated by those to whom the honor of the service, as well as the cause of justice, was for the occasion committed.

In the opening paragraph of its findings the court states as follows:

"After carefully weighing all the evidence, which is peculiarly mixed and contradictory in details, the court finds certain facts standing out clearly, distinctly and beyond dispute or cavil. First, adopting a method of testimony not uncommon, the court calls from this mixed and contradictory testimony certain statements of the most reliable character, those of the accused, and enumerates the facts supposed to be shown by these statements as those which the court finds 'standing out clearly, distinctly and beyond dispute or cavil,' conveniently rejecting every statement, whether of the accused or of other witnesses, in conflict therewith."

Testimony of the Eshots.

It is, of course, impossible to meet a statement of this kind with other than by going at forbidden length into the mixed and contradictory testimony. It must, therefore, suffice to point to certain significant and, indeed, pregnant facts left without treatment of any kind by the court.

1. In its sixth finding the court declares that Sutton "was killed by a revolver shot from a service Colt revolver, held in his own right hand and fired by himself, without the intervention of any other hand."

# MAY BE MURDERERS

New York Detectives Arrest  
Lou Tong and Chu Wah.

SLAIN GIRL WAS A SLAVE

Left Lou and Married Chin Len at  
Mission.

SHUNNED FORMER MASTER

He Offered to Go Away for \$3,000,  
and Then Threatened  
to Kill.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Detectives Raphael, Scott and Reilly arrested two Chinamen, Lou Tong and Chu Wah, at Pell and Mott streets about 11:30 o'clock last night. The police believe that they have in these two men, if not the actual murderers, at least men who were closely connected with the death of Bow Kum, the Chinese girl who was found dead from knife slashes in her room at 16 Pell street early on the morning of August 13. The Chinamen both wore American clothes and had no queue. They were examined at police headquarters and were taken to the Tombs' police court this morning where they were charged with the murder of Bow Kum.

From the examination of the two prisoners and from the statements of Chin Len, who lived with the murdered girl at 17 Pell street and claims to have been her husband, the police have pieced together a remarkable story which concerns the Chinatowns of both New York and San Francisco.

The police say Bow Kum was originally the slave of Lou Tong in San Francisco, but she was taken out of the house in which she was "held prisoner" after a raid by the police which was instigated by Mrs. Cameron, a mission worker. Mrs. Cameron took the girl to a mission home on Sacramento street, and it was there that she met Chin Len. Mrs. Cameron approved of Len, and accordingly offered no objection when he asked permission to marry Bow Kum.

The marriage was according to the Christian ceremony, and shortly after it Chin Len came to New York to prepare a home for his wife. He stopped off at Chicago and telegraphed \$240 to Mrs. Cameron, which was to procure a railroad ticket and American clothes for Bow Kum. The girl came on to New York and she went with Chin to the home of his cousin, at 17 Pell street. According to the police, this trip across the continent was made last winter.

Lou Tong Finds Girl.

About four months ago Lou Tong learned the whereabouts of his former slave and came on to New York post haste. He managed to see her, while Chin was away and berated her for leaving him. Bow Kum admitted that she was not sure to whom she really belonged, but she said she would give Tong no answer until she had consulted with Chin. Chin was much enraged when he heard that his rival was in New York, and after a long talk with Bow Kum he convinced her that a Christian ceremony was more binding than any Chinese agreement. Bow Kum accordingly told Tong that she would not go.

Lou Tong then opened negotiations with Chin, and he found that threats and pleading were in vain. He offered to go away and leave the pair if Chin would give him \$3,000. Chin was equally stubborn in refusing this. Then, according to the police, the disappointed Chinman is supposed to have threatened to kill Bow Kum. She put in here and there a reply to this Chin is said to have answered:

"You may try to kill me or her, but I will get you yet."

Lou Tong made his first move against his rival by means of a Chinese proclamation. This was posted secretly throughout Chinatown. In this statement Lou called on his countrymen to observe that Chin had stolen his girl and had refused to give her back. He also proclaimed the murder of Bow Kum took place.

Arrest Supposed Alty.

Chu Wah, who was arrested by the police in company with Lou Tong, is supposed to have been an ally of his. The detectives say that he was seen in the yard of the Mott street house where Bow Kum was murdered early on the morning of August 13. The sleeve of his black blouse was examined under the microscope and bloodstains are said to have been found.

The San Francisco detective bureau says that Lou Tong has a record of eight shootings. Tong was galled by the New York police, and it is said that he admitted he had once served time for a murder in California. He was not, however, to any of the other killings with which he is charged.

MR. HARRIMAN'S CONDITION.

Not So Serious as Reported, Declares  
Alexander Miller.

NEW YORK, August 20.—E. H. Harriman's return from his European trip at this time earlier than expected is simply to admit of his obtaining in his own home, amid comforts and conveniences impossible to secure in European hotels, the rest he needs after his treatment abroad, according to Alexander Miller, secretary of the Union Pacific and Southern Pacific railroads, who has been abroad with Mr. Harriman.

Mr. Miller arrived today on the steamer Mauretania.

"Mr. Harriman's health is by no means as bad as seems to be the impression on this side," said Mr. Miller. "He is not, I think, he will take any very prominent part in business for a few weeks after his arrival here."

One Dead, Another Fatally Hurt.

DOTHAN, Ala., August 20.—One person was killed outright and another fatally injured by an explosion of dynamite yesterday in a fire which destroyed the Dothan Variety Works, wholesale lumber concern. The fire is estimated at \$50,000. The explosion was caused by a dynamite stick which exploded in the lumber yard. The fire started in the lumber yard and spread to the warehouse. The fire was caused by a dynamite stick which exploded in the lumber yard. The fire started in the lumber yard and spread to the warehouse. The fire was caused by a dynamite stick which exploded in the lumber yard.

Schooner Damaged by Steamer.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., August 20.—Falling to use her searchlight, it she had one, an unknown steamer struck the New Bedford schooner Warren B. Potter in Vineyard sound early today. The spanker boom and jib boom of the Potter were broken and the spanker was badly torn. The schooner was coasted, and bound from Philadelphia for Saco, Me., in command of Capt. Hammett. She put in here and will probably go to New Bedford for repairs.

# The Evening Star

WASHINGTON, D. C., FRIDAY, AUGUST 20, 1909—EIGHTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

Weather.

Fair tonight and Saturday;  
slightly cooler Saturday.



HELD BY THE ENEMY.

## SEA NOT ROUGH ENOUGH TOO SMOOTH FOR FLEET TARGET PRACTICE.

Battleship New Hampshire Leaves  
Hampton Roads to Join Other  
Vessels Under Schroeder.

NORFOLK, Va., August 20.—The Atlantic fleet's target work and general maneuvers today were in smooth water, with a wind of but eight miles an hour from the southwest. The desired ocean swell with rough water conditions, which prevailed during the first of the week, has disappeared for the time being, but a brisk wind, liable at any time, will bring a return of such conditions as are needed for the scheduled work.

New Hampshire Joins Fleet.

Having completed adjustment of her gun sights and the taking of stores aboard the Norfolk navy yard, the battleship New Hampshire weighed anchor in Hampton roads early today, and, passing in at 7:15 o'clock joined Rear Admiral Schroeder's fleet in a continuation of its stationary record target practice. The battleship Idaho, still receiving ammunition and other stores from Norfolk in the road, this morning joined the fleet at the conclusion of her target work.

Targets for Battleships.

In addition to the torpedo boats Nicholson and O'Brien, to be fired upon at targets while in tow of naval tugs about the drill grounds, there has been constructed at the Norfolk yard what is known as battle-practice barge "No. 2," which will be used for the purpose.

This barge is built rather in the shape of a torpedo boat, and while the projectiles fired upon the Nicholson and O'Brien will be aimed principally at the main entrance to the barge, the projectiles fired upon the barge will be aimed at the main entrance to the barge.

Testing the Collier Mars.

NORFOLK, Va., August 20.—The collier Mars, which returned to Hampton roads last night following her official speed and endurance tests off this coast, came to the Norfolk yard today to test her coal-charging powers. The naval trial board was still on the Mars here today witnessing the final tests of the ship.

The 17th and 43d companies, Coast Artillery, which have been in target practice at Fort Monroe for the past two weeks, will leave for the coast tomorrow and return to Washington, Maryland, their regular post. Their average at target practice has been very satisfactory to Col. William H. Coffin, their commanding officer.

VISITS HIS LEG'S GRAVE.

Maj. Tate Goes on Annual Pilgrimage to Gettysburg Battlefield.

LENEX, Mass., August 20.—In pursuance of a custom that has come to be almost a solemn rite, Maj. George Tate, U. S. A., retired, has left here to make his annual visit to the grave of his left leg which, shot off in action, is buried at Gettysburg, on the battlefield.

Maj. Tate, who is now an internal revenue officer attached to the New York district, served through the war with signal honor and distinction until his leg was shot off at Gettysburg.

## AFTER GOLF, WEIGHTY ISSUES PRESIDENT TAFT GOES FROM LINKS TO CONFERENCE.

Discusses With Attorney General  
Questions Involving Centralized  
Control of Corporations.

BEVERLY, Mass., August 20.—After wrestling with "Col. Borey" all morning on the golf links of the Myopia Club, President Taft this afternoon tackled the more serious work of discussing with Attorney General Wickham the problem of a more centralized control of interstate corporations. Mr. Wickham's engagement with the President was for 3:30 o'clock, and it was expected that he would spend the entire afternoon with the chief magistrate.

The changes in the Sherman anti-trust law, in the jurisdiction of the interstate commerce commission and in the scope of authority vested in the bureau of corporations of the Department of Commerce and Labor will form the bulk of President Taft's first message to a regular session of Congress in December next.

Mexican Ambassador's Visit.

Between golf and the taking up of these serious matters the President granted an audience today to Senor de la Barra, the Mexican ambassador to Washington. The diplomat arrived this morning from Washington. The object of his visit, it is said, was to take up the details of President Taft's meeting the other day with Diaz of Mexico at El Paso, Tex., October 16 next.

It practically has been decided that President Diaz first will call upon President Taft at El Paso and that later in the day President Taft will enter Mexico territory to return the visit at Ciudad Juarez, across the Rio Grande river. The widening of the combined influence of the United States and Mexico over the little republics of Central America also entered into today's discussion.

President Taft played golf at Myopia today with Secretary of the Navy Meyer, whose home at Hamilton is within a stone's throw of the links. The President will play at Myopia, while the tournament is in progress at Essex.

The President has caused no end of disappointment to the residents of Beverly city proper by not coming down town to the executive offices. He was expected to spend a good part of his time in the rooms at the Mason building, but so far he has not even looked at them.

When told that he must join the President who was at work in the offices attracted a great crowd outside the main entrance to the building. They went away disappointed.

SEVEN AVIATORS MAKE TESTS.

Three Aeroplanes in Flight at Once  
Over Same Ground.

Taking advantage of the beautiful weather and a practically windless day, no fewer than seven aviators, who are here for Aviation week, brought out their machines this morning and made successful practice flights over the vast Bethany plateau. At one time three machines were sailing over the plain at the same moment, gliding straight as arrows, or turning or circling with astonishing ease. The sight was one of absorbing interest.

Glenn H. Curtiss, the American, was in the air at the same time as Bleriot and Sommer, the two French champions. As the three aeroplanes swept back and forth over the plains at varying heights and maneuvered at the will of their pilots, an enthusiastic French aviator cried out: "These three men are the winners." The Farman aeroplane arrived here today from Mourmelon.

OTIS GIER AND WIFE RUN DOWN ON LAKE SHORE CROSSING.

READING, Mich., August 20.—Otis Gier and his wife of Clear Lake, Ind., were killed early today by a Lake Shore train while driving over a crossing near Montgomery, Mich., and their three-year-old daughter, Goldie, who was in the buggy with them, had a miraculous escape from serious injury.

Mrs. Gier was thrown some distance from the track and instantly killed. The child and her father were both picked up by the pilot of the engine. When the train was stopped, eight rods from the crossing, Gier was dying from his injuries and close beside him on the pilot by the child, unhurt except for a few minor bruises.

## FAILS IN FIRST ATTEMPT FOSTER WILLARD, AERONAUT, ENDEAVORS TO WIN TROPHY.

Accident to Machine Framework  
Obliges Stop After Mile Had  
Been Traversed.

MINEOLA, N. Y., August 20.—C. Foster Willard's first attempt to win the trophy offered by the Scientific American for the longest flight by an aeroplane failed today because of an accident to the framework of his machine, the Golden Flyer. One of the supports of the rear horizontal rudder was broken in starting, and this prevented the vertical rudder from working.

After flying in a semi-circle for nearly a mile Willard was compelled to alight and postpone further attempts until next week.

The scene of the flight was Hempstead Plain, L. I., where Charles M. Manly of the Aeronaute Society, which owns the aeroplane, had established a circular course about one and one-third miles in circumference. The machine is the one formerly operated by Glenn H. Curtiss, whose record flight of fifty-two minutes and thirty seconds a few weeks ago Willard is trying to exceed.

Start Delayed an Hour.

Before starting Willard had some trouble with the oil pump of his engine, and this delayed his start for about an hour. When he started the pump he made a preliminary flight around the course and alighted.

The start for the trophy was made at 6:35 a.m. Owing to the roughness of the ground near the starting point an extra heavy strain was put upon the rear horizontal rudder in rising from the start, with the result that the rudder doubled up and interfered with the operation of the vertical rudder. Willard kept on for about a mile, but at the third turn when two-thirds the distance around the circle was completed he discovered that he was unable to steer the machine and came to the ground.

Repairs will be made quickly, but as the test must be made in the presence of Mr. Manly, representing the Aeronaute Society, a second attempt at distance flight could not occur before Monday, which is the first day on which Mr. Manly can be present.

E. H. Green of Texas, son of Hetty Green, was one of the spectators of today's flight.

LONG AUTO TRIP.

Military Car Starts From New York for Pacific Coast.

NEW YORK, August 20.—A military automobile, with Malcolm E. Parrott of the National Guard of New York at the wheel, left New York yesterday for San Francisco bearing dispatches from Maj. Gen. Wood, commanding the Department of the East.

The trip will cover 3,693 miles, and cross eleven states. On its success, it is said, will largely depend the establishment of a regular automobile service for the army.

JUMPS FROM FOURTH STORY.

Philadelphia Negroess Accused of Theft, Takes Desperate Chance.

PHILADELPHIA, August 20.—Shoppers and pedestrians at 8th and Market streets were startled today by seeing a woman jump from the fourth story of a big department store. She struck the pavement with terrific force, but when picked up was found to be alive and was taken to a hospital. The woman, who proved to be Helen Webster, a negroess, had been arrested on the fourth floor of the store on the charge of shoplifting. She broke away from her captors and running to a window leaped out. She probably will die.

New Men for Bresnahan.

NEW YORK, August 20.—Manager Bresnahan of the St. Louis Nationals announced today that his club has purchased the releases of Geyer of Columbus, reputed to be the star pitcher of the American Association; Infielder Ball of Springfield, Ill.; Pitcher Johnson of Galveston; Infielder Bescher of Greenville, S. C.; and Shortstop McGinty of Alliance, Ohio. McGinty will receive fair tryouts.

Lion Cubs for Taft.

Special Cablegram to The Star.

ROME, August 20.—The lioness sent to the pope by Emperor Menelik of Abyssinia in 1907 has six cubs. The pope has decided to send two of them to President Taft, two to the kaiser and two to the Emperor Francis Joseph.

# RUNNING DOWN GANG

Gigantic Counterfeit Clue  
Leads to New York.

HEADQUARTERS IN WALL ST

Brokers Divulge the Scheme in  
Louisville, Ky.

BIG TRUNK FULL OF "MONEY"

Plan to Rob Mexico of Million Dollars and Print Railroad Securities.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., August 20.—In a statement to the press W. G. Osborne, the broker of J. M. Fetter & Co., who revealed to the police the million-dollar counterfeit enterprise, discovered here yesterday, said that Marlon Roberts had told him the headquarters of the gang was in Wall street, New York.

Mr. Osborne's statement follows the discovery yesterday of the counterfeit "mint" at Harrods Creek, this county. Police have put behind the bars all those supposed to be identified here with the enterprise.

John Roberts, who was in charge of the making of the spurious Mexican money; Marlon Roberts, John's brother, who handled the negotiable end of it; Nannie Harp, Marlon's housekeeper, and Will Koenig, who confessed to having printed the notes, were all arrested. Mrs. Harp and Koenig were released, Koenig under a \$1,500 bond and Mrs. Harp on her own recognizance.

The Roberts brothers are in duress under \$15,000 federal bond each and John has already announced he will plead guilty in the federal court.

A Remarkable Scheme.

Since Roberts' arrest yesterday there has been unwavering in the custom house of Louisville and in central police station a remarkable tale of attempted financial buccanneries, rivaling some of the boldest exploits in the making of spurious currency.

J. M. Fetter & Co., brokers, were approached by Marlon Roberts, and his "scheme" was outlined.

The plan was, according to the authorities, the most extraordinary swindling idea on record. It actually contemplated a counterfeit corporation with counterfeit stock certificates, its business to be done with counterfeit money. Though all plans and collateral were to be false, Marlon Roberts told the brokers the money used would be "made" Mexican or American, as desired, and would be as accurate and could not be detected.

Make Stock Certificates, Too.

He proposed, according to them, to counterfeit stock certificates of corporations as important as the Pennsylvania and Louisville, and Nashville railroads, and the Louisville Railway Company, and he said to have suggested that they buy real stock with fake money and give counterfeit stock certificates in any exchange they might make.

John Roberts, sitting in the office of the secret service bureau here yesterday, coolly said that he would plead guilty at the October term of the federal court, and seemed resigned about spending a majority of his years in the federal prison.

When Marlon Roberts offered J. M. Fetter & Co. high commissions to go into a scheme with him the broker notified the chief of police. He at once enlisted secret service men, and the trap to catch Marlon Roberts was successfully sprung.

Since Marlon Roberts' arrest Monday the police obtained from him the information which led to the descent upon his brother, at Simpsonville, today.

Trunk Is Exhibited.

When Blaydes confronted John Roberts in the hamlet in Shelby county, the chief counterfeit admitted that he was behind the plan to dispose of the imitation 1000 peso notes through the broker. He showed Blaydes the trunk, which, with Roberts, was brought to Louisville today.

Roberts said that he had a performing machine, and a show to make money. He said that he had been in Mexico a week ago. The Robertses are sons of a former judge in this city.

William Koenig, a printer, has also been arrested in connection with the case.

# LESSONS OF THE WAR

Gen. Leonard Wood Tells  
What Might Have Been.

ARTILLERY OF LITTLE USE

New England, He Says, Is a Cavalry Country.

LAUDS DEFEATED GENERAL

No Large Maneuver Ever Cost So Little—Expense Will Be Under \$100,000.

Special Dispatch to The Star.

BOSTON, Mass., August 20.—Now that the cruel war is over and the soldiers of the late armies of the Red and the Blue are forgotten; the fact that it was not real slaughter, the mind of the mere civilian is turning to the lesson taught.

What would make a defense for Boston that would shut out a real New England invasion?

The question was submitted to Gen. Leonard Wood as he sat in his tent changing his saddle-worn clothing for the trim uniform that goes with the army soldier rather than the man of service.

"I can talk about that much more freely now," he said, "than I could while the war raged on. In the first place, Massachusetts need pay little attention to the development of light artillery. The New England coast is no artillery country. In these maneuvers the artillery had hardly a single position where it could be of any practicable use. The country is a perfect country for the invader's purposes. He has a natural screen before him all the time. This is in the timber and underbrush. Nowhere could a defending commander feel out the strength of his opponent through the ordinary methods, and for that reason a defending army in Massachusetts should be equipped with the best signal service possible to secure."

A balloon in the maneuver would have been of great value. The Blue army suffered for lack of it, and for lack of proper equipment for speedy communication between its brigades.

Good Count for Cavalry.

"The New England coast is a cavalry country. One reason cavalry is so valuable is that the country is so wooded that other means of locating and harassing an enemy are inefficient. I should say the Massachusetts National Guard would do well to develop its signal service and strengthen its cavalry, although, of course, this is a matter entirely in its own hands."

Asked directly what he thought of Gen. Wood's problem and his handling of it, Gen. Wood said:

"Much credit is due him. His forces made some splendid marches better than the best of the regular army. He only four minutes behind that of Gen. Elwell, and I should say that for a man standing behind a carpet on which his shadow shows, expecting attack from every direction, who could shadow the enemy knows just where to strike, but it is next to impossible for him to anticipate where the blow will come."

The war game of 1909 has been a great success from the standpoint of getting the old officers of the war college up on the new tactics of the modern war. The artillery wheeling out of column into a charge, dashing to a hill crest, unlimbering and firing, and then rushing on the enemy while its unlimbered guns come tearing back out of the danger zone is a sight that can never fail to stir.

Certainly Was Warlike.

And comments to the effect that "nothing in real battle was any more warlike" were the run of the day after the final show of musketry noise. It is the hope of Gen. Wood that once a year some part of the country will be invaded as was done this week.

"What a good idea a maneuver," said Gen. Wood, "where all the troops engaged know every foot of the country and march out each morning from established camps to take positions perfectly well known to the enemy. The commander knew his territory. Each had to study it out from available maps; and by the time the battle was over, nothing to what the available maps are, the authorities should possess to know such important items as the location of timber stands as good as by heart. The two commanders faced each other under conditions as near to real warfare as could be produced in times of peace. It was the first maneuver I have known that seemed to accomplish the real ends of maneuvers—to give practice in the problems of war."

The matter of the \$300,000 which the war game is reported to have cost was mentioned to Gen. Wood as an item that might affect future maneuvers. He said: "That is a gross exaggeration," he said. "There never was a maneuver on a small amount as this one. We spent no more than a fraction of \$500,000 to pay for this maneuver. To be exact, our whole appropriation was barely heard of, and I shall settle all our bills within that amount."

Cost Comparatively Low.

"In some maneuvers camps the railroad fare alone has exceeded the whole cost of this maneuver. Up to the present time the total expense for damages from both armies is only \$1,000. For purposes of economy, the troops are moving back to their stations by water. Instead of rail, and I feel confident that the amount of money expended this year can accomplish results fully as satisfactory almost anywhere along the seaboard."

The problem of the future of the army is a score and one ways already developed that would have succeeded in the minds of their inventors. They criticize Gen. Bliss for sacrificing his first brigade to save his other two at the Bryansville fight, and think he could have saved away by roads east of the line of lakes on his right, which would have saved him all the fighting on his left flank on the way to Henshaw Four Corners.

The embarkation of the troops engaged in the maneuvers for their home stations is occurring. This afternoon in South Boston. Permission was given all who wished to visit Boston. The New York troops are to be transferred at Fall River to the Flagg and the Puritan, which will carry them back to the Battery. The Connecticut regiments will be landed at New Haven. The Washington brigade will not go home for several days.

In spite of the drenching rain, the hospitals remained almost empty to the end. The ambulances were rarely heard of, and there was not a case put on record where a soldier was found guilty of looting or destruction of property. The good conduct of the troops on and off duty was one of the maneuvers' features.

Get all the cavalry. This was the comment of Maj. Herbert Slocum, United States Army, just returned from Cuba. "Test

## The Sunday Star Leads Others Follow.

The circulation of last Sunday's Star increased over 4,000 copies over the corresponding Sunday last year.

CIRCULATION.

The Sunday Star, Aug. 15, 1908... 46,795  
The Sunday Star, Aug. 16, 1908... 35,286

Local circulation of The Sunday Star is 10,000 greater every Sunday than any other paper.

Gain